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[23]

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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HONGKONG, APRIL 27TH, 1912.

In spite of the many books that have been written about Japan and the general interest that is now taken in Japanese affairs, statements are still being constantly made about that country which are not only misleading but very often contrary to actual facts. More extraordinary still is the fact that when these errors are pointed out the corrections are generally looked upon with more suspicion than the original statements. It would seem that the public has been so long regaled with stories of the perfection of the institutions, arts, industries and people of Japan, that any attempt to break into this dream is regarded as something similar to an attack on religion. Recently the *Manchester Guardian* published a reluctant and half-hearted confession that perhaps Japanese competition would not entirely ruin British trade, that Japanese workers were possibly not so skilled as was generally imagined, that cheap labour was not altogether cheap in the long run, and that, at any rate, wages were rising rapidly in Japan. These facts have again and again been put forward by those who have studied actual conditions in the country, but it would appear that it is only now that they are receiving a reluctant acceptance. The fact is that it is much easier to take a superficial and enthusiastic view of conditions, than it is to consider them fully in relation to all sides of the question. Further, extravagant

—almost sensational—statements are much more popular than guarded ones. The public loves to be scared. Another sample of the inaccurate statements that are so freely circulated in regard to Japan occurs in an address delivered by Mr. ROBERT E. DOWIE at Shanghai before the Union Church Literary and Social Guild, reported at length in the *Shanghai National Review*. "Japan," he tells us, "has in some respects set us British behind in the matter of political equality. Payment of members of Parliament is no new thing with them, and already manhood suffrage is an accomplished fact." Mr. Dowie could hardly have made a more unfortunate selection of instances to prove political equality, because, briefly, the first does not prove political equality at all and the second is not true. Whether it is a right and proper thing that members of Parliament should be paid is another question; but the fact that such payment has nothing to do with political equality is fully evidenced by the case of Japan, which does pay her members, but at the same time only allow the vote to 3 per cent. of the population, which is very far removed from the manhood suffrage Mr. Dowie imagines. The powers of the Diet also are not exactly consistent with political equality. Practically, while the members are allowed some liberty in discussion, the Government expects the measures it submits to be passed. On an historic occasion some years ago a recalcitrant Diet, refusing to pass a Government measure, was confronted with an Imperial Ordinance, to which it had perforce to submit. Another of Mr. Dowie's remarks is, at least open to misconception. He says "extra-territoriality has been abolished [in Japan] and the white man cannot kick and cuff a Japanese." This either implies that in some extraordinary way extra-territoriality gave foreigners a legal right to "kick and cuff" the Japanese—perhaps by a special clause in the treaties; or that the Japanese had no means of redress when so assaulted. It seems hardly necessary to point out that any Japanese could bring an action in the Consular courts against any foreigner, and that his action received as full and complete an investigation as if it had been made in his own courts. As a matter of fact the Japanese had a general impression that they did not receive full justice in the Consular courts, but this was merely a natural feeling of jealousy and was not founded on any actual occurrence. As for kicks and cuffs, Mr. Dowie would seem here to be making a quiet dig at proceedings in Shanghai and other open ports in China, but his inference seems rather sweeping. His allegation may be true of places in China, but it certainly was not true of Japan, excluding, of course, sailors' fights or the pranks of high-spirited youths, who generally got as much as they gave. The notion that the Japanese under extra-territoriality were a down-trodden people will not bear examination. They objected to extra-territoriality because it naturally hurt their pride to have any portion of their country placed outside their control, but as for their being any better off materially since its abolition doubts may be expressed. However, in justice to Mr. Dowie, it must be admitted that his other remarks on Japan in the address above referred to, are in the main correct. He contends that the abolition of extra-territoriality has not driven foreigners from Japan—he quotes figures to show they have really increased; and that although the percentage of the trade passing through foreign lands has fallen, the actual gross amount of trade has greatly increased. This is true; and the conclusion he draws, that there has been no direct attempt to drive foreigners from Japan, is also equally sound. This last point is important, because it is constantly being used to demonstrate the alleged "dog-in-the-manger" attitude of the Japanese Government. A striking instance is given in a paper by Mr. F. B. VROOMAN, read recently before the Royal Colonial Institute. The paper dealt with the outlook in British Columbia, which the lecturer holds is becoming Orientalised by the invasion of Japanese, Chinese and East Indians. In view of the invasion of China and the East Indies by large numbers of Westerners, the lecturer's arguments could not very well be applied to those countries, so he limited himself to babolouring Japan, the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the unpatriotic manufacturers and corporations of Canada which will have cheap labour at the price of Canadian homogeneity. Japan, according to the lecturer, demands on the Western shores what she denies Westerners on her own. She denies all foreigners the right of land tenure in Japan, but demands the right of Japanese to own land in the West. Japan is crowding every white man and every white interest off the Continent of Asia; she will not allow a foreigner to own or work a mine, or engage in fisheries in Japanese waters. She will not tolerate Western workmen on her soil, and resents

strongly any foreign competition in Japanese industries. She is gradually taxing, or legislating, or expropriating every Western interest out of Japan, Korea and Manchuria, and as far as possible out of China. These are only a few of the charges Mr. VROOMAN brings against Japan, but they are sufficient to show the drift of his paper. To deal with the charges *seriatim* would occupy too much space. Briefly it may be said they are all quite correct, although it may be noted that a Bill has been passed granting foreigners right to own land with certain restrictions.

Mr. VROOMAN, however, has missed the whole point of the Japanese position; he has made a series of perfectly correct statements, but he has not indicated on what ground Japanese claim in other countries the rights they refuse foreigners in their own, and thus he has put a false complexion on his story. All the Japanese demand is that they be treated as other nations,—neither better nor worse. They hold, rightly or wrongly, that the West has no right to discriminate against them as Asiatics. If a Western country refuses to allow its soil to be held by aliens, well and good. Japan makes no demand that that country should adopt a policy different to her own. But when a country throws open its land to all comers, and then expressly and unfairly discriminates against one nation, or section of nations, Japan naturally objects.

No self-respecting nation could allow itself to be discriminated against in such a way without a protest. Japan does not demand that her nation be given special privileges in the way of landowning, mining, fishing, etc. She only asks that she be given the same privileges as are given to other nations. Theoretically it may be right that there should be reciprocity in these matters, that the nation which excludes aliens from privileges granted to her own nationals should have the same treatment meted out to her nationals abroad. But the difficulties in the way of carrying this reciprocity into practice are enormous that no country has yet made such a proposal to Japan. As long as Western countries throw open their land and opportunities to all comers, so long is Japan justified in asking no discrimination be made against her. This is the whole crux of the situation, but one which Mr. VROOMAN ignores.

The French mail of the 28th March was delivered in London on the 25th April.

We have been informed by the Colonial Secretary's Office that Shanghai has declared Hongkong to be an infected port.

A portion of the Offerings in St. John's Cathedral to-morrow, April 28th, will be given to the Local Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Rev. W. H. Hewitt, B.D., will be the preacher at matins.

The Scenic Railway, which was an attraction at the Hongkong University Bazaar, and was subsequently sold at auction, is now being installed in the old Supreme Court building, and will be "open for traffic" on May 1st. See Advt.

The masters of three fishing boats were charged yesterday before Commander Beckwith, R.N., with hovering within three hundred feet of H.M.S. *Minotaur*, without the permission of the Harbour Master or the Officer Commanding the ship. Defendants were each fined \$5.

H.M.S. *Astrea* left for Home yesterday afternoon. As she left her moorings with the white pennant flying, the bluejackets manned the yards and gave rousing cheers as they passed the other cruisers, the men from these responding right lustily. The band on board the *Flora* at the same time played "Will ye no come back again?"

An interesting story of how a thief was caught red-handed comes from Shaukiwan. A man was seen leaving a house which he had entered and stolen money therefrom, and on realizing that he was discovered he bolted, but was pursued to the shore. He threw the money into the sea and jumped into a sampan, but as the woman belonging to the boat would not row him and as he could not row himself he had to wait until his pursuers came along and captured him.

CHANGES AT MACAO.

Two decrees were published in Lisbon on the 26th of March, one canceling the appointment of Mr. M. P. da Rocha as Colonial Secretary of Macao, and was dismissed by a decree of 29th May, 1911. The Minister of the Colonies, having found no reason at all for any disciplinary step against him, but official documents and reports that greatly honour him, has cancelled that decree, and so given to Dr. Mansilha the justice that is due to him and which he has been claiming for many months past.

Captain Sanchez de Miranda, now en route to Macao, is coming to take the place of Mr. Machado, as Acting Governor.

Referring to Dr. Mansilha, a Lisbon paper states that he is an official who has rendered a great many services in the Colonies of Angola and Macao, and was dismissed by a decree of 29th May, 1911. The Minister of the Colonies, having found no reason at all for any disciplinary step against him, but official documents and reports that greatly honour him, has cancelled that decree, and so given to Dr. Mansilha the justice that is due to him and which he has been claiming for many months past.

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EVIDENCE BY MR. MARCONI.

Mr. Marconi testified before the Senate Inquiry that he did not hear of the sinking of the *Titanic* before the evening of the 16th inst. He did not suppress messages from the *Carpathia*, nor did he authorise the sending of messages to the operators on the *Carpathia* offering sums in four figures (dollars) to secure their exclusive stories for the Marconi Company.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "TITANIC" CALAMITY.

THE SENATORIAL INQUIRY.

NO PANIC.

LONDON, April 26th.

The look-out man, Fleet, re-examined by the Senate Committee said he saw no women left on the decks. There were a number of men who did not try to or asked to get into the boats.

FIFTH OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Lowe, the fifth officer of the *Titanic*, explained that he fired pistol shots into space in order to frighten Italian steerage passengers. He was three decks below the boat deck. The deck was crowded with steerage passengers chiefly Italians. One person jumping into a descending boat might buckle it up. He saw Italians glaring, ready to spring, and therefore he fired into space between the boat and the side of the ship as it came down.

FIFTH OFFICER'S REBUKE TO MR. ISMAY.

The fifth officer, Lowe, admitted ordering Mr. Ismay away from the first boat lowered. He did not know it was Mr. Ismay till afterwards. Mr. Ismay was not trying to board the boat, but was excited, repeatedly saying: "Lower away!" Witness told him not to interfere with the work, but "get to hell!" Mr. Ismay then stepped back without replying.

NO DISCRIMINATION REGARDING WOMEN.

Mr. Lightholder, the second officer, recalled, said Mr. Ismay, while he was on board the *Carpathia* was not mentally able to transact business: he was possessed of the idea that he ought to have gone down with the ship. The *Carpathia*'s doctor had trouble with Mr. Ismay in regard to this. The Chief Officer forced Mr. Ismay into the boat. The launching of the boat was very successfully done, but though built to carry 65 persons it was unsafe to load it to its full capacity before lowering. He defended Pittman, the officer in charge of the boat, for not rescuing those in the water because it would have endangered those already in the boat. He made no discrimination regarding the class of women put into the boats. If some boats were not fully loaded it was because they could not find people willing to go. They did not seem to care about getting into the boats. No effort was made by the officers and crew either to restrain or direct passengers. He saw women on the deck but they did not respond to the calls. He had no time to drag them in. One man, an Italian, sneaked into the boat dressed as a woman and was not found out until too late. He called for volunteers to row back to the wreck and they picked up four men in the water. One was Mr. Hays, of New York, who died after being taken out. He waited till the cries of the drowning had ceased before he rowed back, as he did not dare to enter the struggling mass for fear of sinking. It was an hour and a half before the cries of the drowning ceased.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A QUARTERMASTER.

Quartermaster Hitchens, who was forcibly brought to Washington from New York where he was on board the *Celtic*, denied that he seized all the wraps and drank all the whisky on board the lifeboat which he commanded. He had orders to pull towards a distant light, which he thought was a fishing schooner and he was also afraid of the suction caused by the sinking of the *Titanic*. He could not have rescued people from the water as he was a mile away from their cries.

EVIDENCE BY MR. MARCONI.

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REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "TITANIC" CALAMITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BLUSTER.

The Chairman (Senator Smith whose methods are being much criticised) announced that the Committee intended to detain all British survivors till they had learned all they could regarding the disaster, and would not tolerate any attempt on the part of the Press and others to shape the course of the inquiry.

THE CHAIRMAN OVERRULED.

Members of the Committee overruled Chairman Smith and decided to expedite the taking of evidence in order to permit the crew of the *Titanic* to return to England as speedily as possible.

SENATOR'S SILLY QUESTIONS.

The following are examples of Senator Smith's questions:—"Where do icebergs come from?" "Don't they emit light like the moon and stars?" "Of what are icebergs composed?" "Did the ship sink by the head or the bows?" Mr. Smith asked Officer Lowe: "Are you temperate?" "Yes." "Glad to hear it. Had a note from a reputable man that you were drinking on the night of the accident?" The reply was "Rubbish. I am a total abstainer."

MR. ISMAY'S DETENTION.

Considerable feeling is being aroused in London over the practically forcible detention of Mr. Ismay and the members of the *Titanic*'s crew, firstly in New York and then in Washington. Some resentment is felt at the high-handed procedure of the Senatorial Committee and numerous questions on the subject were asked in the House of Commons at question time. Mr. Acland explained that the American statutes gave power for such inquiry to be held. Nevertheless it is understood that the witnesses were appearing voluntarily and instructions would no doubt be sent to Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, to protect Britons if necessary. He hoped that it would be unnecessary.

UNDERWRITERS' SYMPATHY FOR MR. ISMAY.

All the London underwriters of the *Titanic*, whose losses are nearly £800,000, have taken the unusual step of signing a message to Mr. Ismay expressing their sympathy with the pain and loss caused him by the disaster.

HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE AMERICAN INQUIRY.

Lord Stanhope called attention in the House of Lords to the American inquiry into the loss of a vessel flying the British flag and pointed out that if the fact that the owning company was partly American was accepted as justification, this would strike at the root of the position of merchantmen in time of war, rendering national doubtful. Though relations with America were so friendly as to make it impossible for an international question to arise, there was a certain feeling in Great Britain which was not so forcibly worded as American feeling would have been if the position were reversed.

Lord Morley deprecated the discussion and said undoubtedly any State might institute an enquiry into a foreign wreck whereby the lives of its subjects were lost, though he was not aware of any precedent. No communications had been addressed to the United States or received from them. Alluding to the detention of witnesses, Lord Morley said such powers existed in most countries but it was obvious that it should be exercised with full consideration of the witness and also of the necessities of any enquiry at home. They could not suppose that the Senate Committee would overlook that.

Lord Lansdowne said that though the procedure was unprecedented, it must be remembered that the circumstances were also unparalleled.

Lord Halsbury emphasised that the national character of a ship was no mere technicality but a matter of supreme importance.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AN INTERESTING ANALYSIS.

Mr. Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, in reply to Mr. Chiozza-Money, M.P., has issued a return showing the number of passengers carried by the *Titanic* and the number saved, as follows:

	Carried.	Saved.

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TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STRIKE ON THE OLYMPIC.

FIREMEN ALARMED.

As the *Olympic* was on the point of sailing from Southampton the firemen suddenly fled down the gangway and alleged that the collapsible boats were unserviceable and demanded that they be replaced by regulation lifeboats, otherwise they would not sail.

The manager of the White Star addressed the men offering a demonstration of the collapsibles, but the men rejected the offer and unanimously decided not to sail. Thereupon the *Olympic* was towed to Cowes Roads and anchored, requiring over 200 firemen before proceeding to New York.

LATER.

A deputation of stokers in the afternoon watched a demonstration with the collapsible boats. The men waited for the report of the deputation and afterwards the Seafarers' Union demanded the dismissal of eighteen firemen who had remained on the *Olympic*.

The White Star Company refused; consequently there is a deadlock.

LATER.

The *Olympic* has not yet procured stokers.

SEAMAN STRIKE.

All ranks below boatswain's mate on the White Star Liner *Olympic* (sister ship of the *Titanic*) struck on Thursday night, but afterwards agreed to sail.

THE SIBERIAN DISTURBANCES.

LONDON, April 26th.

A message from St. Petersburg states that in the Dunn the Minister for the Interior said that he fully endorsed the action of the authorities in the Lena gold-fields. A force of 110 soldiers was faced by a mob of 7,000 and was compelled to fire four volleys owing to the charges made by the strikers. He affirmed that the strikers were imbued with political motives and had planned to seize the soldiers' weapons and plunder the mines.

THE CAMPANILE OF VENICE.

LONDON, April 26th.

Venice was besieged yesterday when the Duke of Genoa inaugurated the new Campanile amidst enormous enthusiasm. There were processions, many notable people were present, the gondolas were in great force, and the bluejackets fired *feux-de-joue*.

A LONDON OUTRAGE.

LONDON, April 26th.

Tibbitt, the assailant of Leopold de Rothschild in London, has been sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. There will be an inquiry into the state of his mind.

NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

LONDON, April 26th.

The King reviews a portion of the Fleet at Portland on May 6th, participating in the manoeuvres.

ENGLISH CUP TIE.

LONDON, April 26th.

The re-played final in the English Cup competition between Barnsley and Bromwich West Albion took place at Sheffield, and after extra time had been played resulted in a win for Barnsley by one goal to nil.

The weather was glorious, there being a good breeze. The attendance numbered 45,000.

At the outset Bromwich, assisted by the wind, showed to advantage, having greater dash and greater speed. The second half was of a give and take nature, both defences proving impenetrable. Extra time had to be played. Bromwich missed an easy chance, and then Barnsley with a desperate effort scored.

THE REVOLT IN FEZ.

LONDON, April 26th.

It appears that the Jewish casualties in the revolt at Fez were 51 killed and 36 wounded.

A Tangier message reports that 175 Shereean cavalry encamped at Arbaona under the command of a French captain have deserted with their arms and horses.

BRITISH POLITICS.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, April 26th.

Mr. Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons that the second reading of the Home Rule Bill would be taken on the 30th instant and that six days would be given to it.

The Opposition vehemently protested against six days being given for the Home Rule debate. A heated scene took place between Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Carson on the subject.

THE WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT BILL. The Welsh Disestablishment Bill would be taken on the 13th May, and the House would adjourn for Whitsuntide on the 22nd May.

On the resumption of the debate on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill,

Mr. Lloyd George said the wrong the Welsh people felt was that England was imposing upon them as national and exponent of their spiritual life England's own church, which was an exponent of English views of life and English temperament.

What greater wrong could be inflicted on a nation? He proceeded then to a lengthy defence of disendowment.

LATER.

The House of Commons read the Welsh Disestablishment Bill a first time by 331 votes to 283.

THE INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, April 26th.

The failure of the Indian Loan, whereby underwriters are saddled with 87 per cent., is being much commented upon. It is variously ascribed to the unfavourable condition of the money market, to the impending heavy realisations consequent upon the loss of the *Titanic*, and the tendency for investors to seek a higher rate of interest and the decline of British credit.

ROYALIST PLOT IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON, April 26th.

A Lisbon message reports that it was announced in the Senate that 100 cases of mauser rifles and eighteen cases of cartridges destined for Royalists have been seized at Ponte Vedra.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

LONDON, April 26th.

The Daily Chronicle correspondent at Constantinople states that during the Italian bombardment of the Dardanelles they destroyed Kumkale fort, killing 300.

A PARIS OUTRAGE.

LONDON, April 26th.

Reuter's correspondent in Paris telegraphs that while Deputy Chief Detective Jouin and Chief Inspector Colmar were making domiciliary visits in connection with the motor outrages an anarchist shot and killed Jouin and seriously wounded Colmar. He then made his escape.

The affair has caused an intense sensation.

ROYAL VISITOR IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 26th.

Prince Henry of the Netherlands is in London. He visited the Ideal Home Exhibition at the Olympia, a feature of which is the wonderful Dutch village with tulip fields, windmills, etc. Queen Wilhelmina was much interested in the village. Prince Henry has many private engagements. He lunches with Their Majesties on Saturday.

THE RIFLE SIGHT QUESTION.

LONDON, April 26th.

An Ottawa message states that Colonels Barlow and Crosse, the British delegates to Canada for the conference to settle the dispute between Canadian riflemen and the National Rifle Association concerning rifle sights, have convinced themselves that upwards of 10,000 long cross rifles have been issued to the troops and 15,000 are ready for issue. They practically admitted that the rifles could not be rejected.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

THE MAGISTRACY.

THEFTS FROM GODOWNS.

Several thefts from the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and London Company's godowns have been reported to the police, and yesterday several prosecutions took place by the Company, in one instance a watchman being summoned for neglect of duty.

EXHIBITION OF A FRENCH WOMAN.

Emilie Paileport, a French woman one of the *demi-mondaines* who had been banished from the Colony some time ago, appeared before Mr. Melbourne at the Magistracy yesterday charged with returning from banishment. She pleaded guilty, and was ordered to enter into a bond of \$500 to come up for judgment if called upon, and if found in the Colony after the expiration of five days the bond to be put into execution.

RICKSHAW COOLIE AND HIS FARE.

A rickshaw coolie who demanded more than his legal fare from Mr. Arnold, of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, found that it was a costly experiment. He was paid ten cents and demanded more, whereupon Mr. Arnold took back the ten cents and gave him five cents, the legal fare. The coolie behaved in a disorderly manner, and Mr. Arnold reported the matter to the police. Yesterday the coolie was placed in the dock at a week opening at \$132 are firmer at the close with sales and buyers at the rate.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao are quiet with sellers at \$21.

Indo-China are quoted nominally at \$70 (combined) and China and Manilas at \$113 sellers. Douglasses have advanced to \$22 buyers without sales, and Star Ferries to buyers at \$32 (old) and \$30 (new).

Shell Transports are procurable locally at 112/6, but at 109/6 London is a buyer.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars after sales at varying rates between \$105 and \$112 are easier at the close with probable sellers at \$110. Luzons are firmer with buyers at \$34.

MINING.—Tronohs after declining to 67/6 can now be placed in London at 71/. Raubs are easier at \$4.65 sellers after sales at \$4.70. Headows are quiet at 5/- and Chinese Enginings at 38/- sellers, London quoting for the latter 36/3 middle price.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are quiet with sellers at \$46. Kowloon Wharves are also easier closing with sellers at \$57, probably \$57. New Amoy Docks are quoted at \$61. Shanghai Docks at Tls. 54, and Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 55.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Hongkong Lands have further advanced during the week to \$107 with sales, the market closing steady. Kowloon Lands have been booked at \$34. West Points at \$34, and Humphreys Estates at \$37. Hongkong Hotels are wanted at \$109 and \$88 for old and new respectively.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkongs close steady with sales at \$5. Ewos are unchanged at Tls. 50.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have sold and are in request at \$104. China Providents are wanted at \$8. Dairy Products, at \$22. Cements at \$24. Electrics at \$23. and China Lights at \$1.60.

Langkawi have been sold to the North at Tls. 60 and Tls. 70, the market closing with buyers at the former rate. Hongkong Tramways have been booked at 4/6 and London Ventures at 2/9.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.—The following London quotations (middle price) were received by wire this morning:

Linggis 38/-

United Serdangs 112/6

Batu Tiga 74/6

Sapongs 25/-

Ledbury 60/-

London Asiatics 11/9

E. & I. Trusts 23/6

Rubber Trusts 14/- premium.

Tronohs 73/9

Hongkong Electric Trams. 4/-

Shell Transports 110/0

Chinese Enginings 36/3

Police Rubber 4/9 quiet.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

INTIMATIONS

Comfort Your Skin-Tortured



Babies With Cuticura Soap

And Cuticura Ointment. The use of these pure, sweet and gentle emollients affords immediate relief and permits rest and sleep even in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, scaly eczemas, rashes, irritations and chafings. May be used from the hour of birth.

Samples 1/2 oz. book free from nearest depot: Newbury, 42, 27 Charterhouse St., London, E.C. 1. Liverpool, 10, Castle St. London, E.C. 2. Town Hall, Manchester, Lancashire, England. Foster D. & C. Corp., solo prop., Boston, U.S.A.

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Chs. J. Gaupp & Co.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
CHATER ROAD.

WATCHMAKERS,

AND JEWELLERS,
OPTICIANS,

FINEST QUALITY DIAMOND JEWELLERY

A SPECIALTY.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND SWISS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

CLOCKS

of all descriptions.

45

"A CARNIVAL OF BURGLARY" AT MANILA.

A leading article in the Manila Times opens thus:—

"Have you been robbed? No, well you're lucky. Many homes have been cleaned up by enterprising burglars, some of them twice, and unless there is some energetic and violent discouragement of the game they will probably get around to you in the course of a few days. Neighbourhoods like Ermita and Malate are in state bordering on panic. Strong boxes are being built, valuables are being carried to vaults, houses are being barred and the men folk are sitting up nights and scouting through outhouses and lanes. Servants are being armed with bolos and instructed to carry on sight and there is a premium on Indian watchmen. Mornings see a count of the spoons and other valuables convertible into bullion. How about the police? Well, they are on the job, but they do not seem to be making much headway against Manila's other carnival, the carnival of burglary."

OFFICE HOURS AT BAGUIO.

It is probable, writes the Baguio correspondent of the Manila Times, that a change in the regular office hours at Government centre will be effected in the near future. The new hours which have already been decided upon, are 11.00 a.m. till 6 p.m. The new schedule will be put into operation when the rains come on. The hours from 7 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. which have followed so far this season have been very satisfactory. They have allowed the late afternoon each day for pleasure, providing happily for the general athletic program. The new schedule will meet with more general favour, however.

If You Wear TORICS

you know you have the best. If you do NOT, you have not yet done the best you can to give your eyes comfort. It is possible to correct the vision of eyes that need glasses without using TORIC LENSES. It would also be possible to use motor-car without pneumatic tyres, but it would not be as comfortable. If you have failed to find real eye comfort, try a pair of TORICS. The deep inner curve conforms to the natural motion of your eye. Their advantage is particularly noticeable to players of tennis, golf, cricket, and billiards. Made in clear glass and tinted shades.

LARK & CO.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
WORK BLDGS. CHATER RD.
HONG KONG

75

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements
Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should
be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and
written business matter THE MANAGER.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be
continued until countermanded.
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS
should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of
publication. After that hour the supply is
limited. Only supplied for Cash.
P.O. Box, 35. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SCENIC RAILWAY.

THE same as was shown at the Hongkong University Bazaar, WILL BE OPEN to the Public from WEDNESDAY, 1ST MAY, 1912, at the OLD LAND OFFICE in Queen's Road (oppo its the foot of D'Aguilar Street).

36—EXTRA FILMS—36

Will be exhibited, so that passengers may go ROUND THE GLOBE with all the thrills and excitement of a railway journey in the record time of HALF AN HOUR.

OPEN DAILY, OPEN DAILY,
from 2 P.M. to 11 P.M.

A Fresh start made every 30 minutes.

FARE 50 Cents.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1912. [625]

CLEARANCE SALE.

(FOR 30 DAYS ONLY)

SILK FANCY GOODS

of all kinds.

At Extremely Low Prices.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!!

D. CHELLARAM,
56, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1912. [624]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS &
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
is now ready and contains:

Far Eastern News
Leading Articles.

The Industrial Problem.

The Tibetan Problem.

The Effects of the Revolution.

Notarial Notes.

Moral Force in China.

Random Reflections.

Steamers Collide Near Hongkong.

St. George's Day.

N.D.L. Steamer of 20,700 Tons for the

Eastern Run.

Alleged Shipping Trust.

Local Sport.

The Peace and Quiet of the Inhabitants of

Hongkong.

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Motor Boats for Manila.

Edo and Bar-B-Boat.

Shipping Notes.

Chinese Millit. Suffragettes.

The Anglican Church in China.

Colonel Povey's Journey.

Chinese Coalies for the Congo.

Supreme Court.

Siberian Mail Steamer Aground.

The "Titanic" Disaster.

Company Meetings.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

China Traders Insurance Co.

Horticultural Society.

Company Reports.

The Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.

The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

Canton News.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from this Office to
addresses sent; including postage, 34 cents each.

\$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in
advance; postage 52.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1912.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and after MAY 1st, 1912, the charge for
Lighting, Fans, &c., will be Reduced to
CENTS TWENTY-SEVEN PER UNIT,
and the charge for Radiators and Motors to
CENTS TEN PER UNIT. DISCOUNTS
WILL REMAIN AS AT PRESENT.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1912. [585]

A SAVING OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT. NETT

IN THE USE OF COALS

OF ALL QUALITIES.

A product exclusively mineral, without smell or danger, and stable. Increase in production of steam. Suppression of smoke, cinders, slack and clinkers.

No preparation or special handwork necessary. Guarantee on invoice against oxidation of bars, fireboxes, plates, tubes, etc.

Of interest to manufacturers, railway and shipping companies, etc. Sale price 4,300 Frs. per 1,000 kilos. Carriage and all charges paid. One thousand kilos would effect a saving of 20,000 Frs. The monopoly of sales for 15 years in every country of the world is to be granted to an influential person having connections with public bodies or Governmental Departments, etc., and offering best guarantees.

A reduction of 30 per cent., i.e., 3,150 Frs. nett, for 1,000 kilos cash payment.

Address:

EPARCHE DES CHARBONS,

15, Avenue Mercédès, Paris.

560]

LIGHTERAGE.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN Co. undertake every description of lighter work, including transhipments in the Harbour, delivery to any water frontage in the Colony, and conveyance to Canton and West River ports. Small quantities handled and specially low rates quoted for large quantities.

4
THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, SATURDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1912.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY SECOND ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING of the above
Association will be held at the Head Office, No.
26, The Bund, Shanghai, on TUESDAY,
30th APRIL, 1912, at 4.45 o'clock P.M. precisely,
for presentation of the Report of the Directors
and the Accounts to the 30th December, 1911,
the election of Directors and Auditors for the
current year, and for the purpose of transacting
any other business which may be transacted at
an Ordinary General Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Association
will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 30th
April, 1912, both days inclusive.
Members holding proxies for absent Share-
holders must deposit same with Secretary for
Registration at least forty-eight hours before
the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. JACKSON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 13th April, 1912. [581]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING of the SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the Company's
Office, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY,
the 4th MAY, 1912, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the
purpose of presenting the Report of the
Directors, together with a statement of Accounts to
29th February, 1912, and electing Directors
and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 26th April to the
4th May, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1912. [582]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of TWENTY
A DOLLARS per share for the year 1910
and an INTERIM DIVIDEND of THIRTY
DOLLARS per Share for the year 1911, will
be Payable on TUESDAY, the 25th instant.
Warrants may be had on application at the
Office of the Society.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1912. [514]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1,593
for TWO SHARES numbered 3795/37960
inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of
FRANCISCO XAVIER HOMEN de
CARVALHO of Macao, having been LOST,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless
the said CERTIFICATE be produced at the
Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central,
Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the First
day of May, 1912, a new Certificate for the said
Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will
thereafter be held by the Company as null and
void.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1912. [577]

NOTICE.

MRS. and MR. SCLEPPS beg to inform

the Public that they have CEASED
all connections with THE PARIS TOLLET CO.
from To-day and that they will Open a New
Gentlemen and Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon
shortly.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1912. [593]

BROWN, JONES & CO.

ITALIAN MARBLE FIGURES

CROSSES and HEADSTONES

BLACK, RED and GREY GRANITE

MEMORIALS in Stock.

WEATHERS with Glass Shades from \$4 up.

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
41, Morrison Hill Road.

Telephone 423.

Hongkong, 18th October 1911. [766]

PICNIC PARTIES.

LAUNCH FOR HIRE.

THE Handsome "KING EDWARD
THE HOTEL" LAUNCH can be Hired
for Picnic Parties by the Hour or Day.

Apply for Terms to the Manager.

H. HAYNES.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1912. [589]

A SAVING OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT. NETT

IN THE USE OF COALS

OF ALL QUALITIES.

A product exclusively mineral, without smell or danger, and stable. Increase in

production of steam. Suppression of smoke, cinders, slack and clinkers.

No preparation or special handwork necessary. Guarantee on invoice against

oxidation of bars, fireboxes, plates, tubes, etc.

Of interest to manufacturers, railway and shipping companies, etc. Sale price 4,300

Frs. per 1,000 kilos. Carriage and all charges paid. One thousand kilos would effect a

saving of 20,000 Frs. The monopoly of sales for 15 years in every country of the world is

to be granted to an influential person having connections with public bodies or Govern-

mental Departments, etc., and offering best guarantees.

A reduction of 30 per cent., i.e., 3,150 Frs. nett, for 1,000 kilos cash payment.

Address:

EPARCHE DES CHARBONS,

15, Avenue Mercédès, Paris.

560]

INTIMATIONS
LANE, CRAWFORD
& CO.
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY DEPT.

JUST UNPACKED

DAMASK TABLECLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TEACLOTHS, etc.
COTTON and LINEN SHEETINGS,
MOSQUITO CURTAINS,
TURKISH BATH TOWELS.

HARDWARE DEPT.

KITCHEN UTENSILS

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FILTERS and FREEZERS.

BRUSHWARE and TINWARE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ENTERTAINMENTS

BECAUSE OF THE DELAY OF THE
S.S. "RUBI,"

THE GREAT

Raymond

THE WORLD'S GREATEST
ILLUSIONIST,

THE OPENING PERFORMANCE
is delayed till MONDAY, APRIL 29TH.

This will be a day "long to be remembered"

in Hong Kong.

The first thing on rising, repeat, each

morning, these words:



A thousand times this number of Physicians endorse

SANATOGEN

The Royal Tonic-Food.

Over twelve thousand practising physicians have recorded in writing their high opinion of Sanatogen, and many thousands more are daily prescribing it with the most beneficial results in cases of nervous debility, brain fog, lack of vitality, sleeplessness, disordered digestion, poverty of blood, and various wasting diseases.

Can you ask for more convincing testimony of Sanatogen's value than the fact that it is thus publicly endorsed and recommended by practically the whole medical profession?

When you are constantly weary in mind and body; when your brain is overworked; when your nerves are jaded—that is when you need Sanatogen to renew and revitalise you.

Among the original letters in praise of Sanatogen which are filed for public inspection, there are many from world-famous physicians, whose names stand for the highest scientific achievements. Their advice, and the example of distinguished men like those mentioned here, it is safe for you to follow.

"A Great Invigorator of Life."

Never are Sanatogen's effects more wonderfully shown than in cases of convalescence after Malaria, Dysentery, Enteric Fever and other exhausting tropical diseases. A striking case in point is that of Mr. Thomas Lynn, o/o Presidency Postmaster, G.P.O., Calcutta, who writes:

"I had been a martyr to Malaria for four years, becoming weaker and weaker, with the naturally run-down condition and brain fog, nervousness and Dyspepsia. Sanatogen was strongly recommended by a friend, and I am delighted to say that only two bottles have made an extraordinary difference for the better—nay, for the best. I shall always highly recommend Sanatogen everywhere I go."

Sanatogen will Give You New Life.

If you are a sufferer from poor nerves, low vitality or a weak digestion, it is simply a duty you owe to yourself and your family to begin the use of Sanatogen. Buy the first bottle today; you can get it in Hong Kong from Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.; The Sincere Co., Ltd., 215/21, Voynich Road; and of all Chemists. It is a fine, white powder which can be pleasantly taken in any non-acid beverage. And you may take it with the absolute assurance that it will give you a new lease of health, new strength and vitality, stronger nerves, and better digestion.

Experiments on Human Beings have proved the body building power of Bovril to be from 10 to 20 times the amount taken

Bovril

102-1

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER

FROM
HEADACHE, FLATULENCE, PALPITATION, INSOMNIA,
INDIGESTION, LANGUOR, BILIOUSNESS,
ACIDITY, LOSS OF APPETITE,
OR CONSTIPATION.

A course of Mother Seigel's Syrup will quickly set you right. It is a highly concentrated vegetable compound, having direct action on the stomach, liver and kidneys. It promotes healthy digestion and excretion, expels all impurities from the system, enriches the blood, and thus imparts health and tone to every part of the body.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Thousands of men and women are every year cured of indigestion and other stomach and liver disorders by Mother Seigel's Syrup. Their testimony, given without fee or reward, affords convincing proof that Mother Seigel's Syrup possesses curative and strengthening properties not found in any other medicine. "Mother Seigel's Syrup speedily cured me of indigestion of ten years' standing," says Mr. W. Henry, 2, Ward Street, East London.

WILL CURE YOU

TAKE IT DAILY AFTER MEALS.

ALSO IN TABLET FORM, PRICE 2/6.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A NEW METHOD OF BLEACHING.

By a new German process, bleaching is effected without the use of ordinary bleaching powder solutions, and the advantages claimed include an important saving in time and chemicals. The goods are packed in a special bleaching boiler. In this they are covered with a caustic soda solution to which has been added a small quantity of manganese sulphate, and are boiled about two hours without admission of air. A stream of air is then forced into the boiler under a pressure of about 50 pounds to the square inch, or 20 pounds above the steam pressure. The boiling is continued about 12 hours longer, the air current being kept up, and the bleaching is then complete without further treatment with chemicals.

ILLUMINATING GAS AS A CAUSE OF DEATH.

Gas-poisoning is now placed with scarlet and typhoid fevers among the important causes of death, the mortality rate from this source often rising above 5 per 100,000 in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In a paper to the Massachusetts Board of Health, W. T. Sedgwick and F. Schneider, Jr., have shown that in the 50 years before 1890 there were not half a dozen cases of poisoning from the coal-gas then used, but since the repeal of the State law forbidding gas containing more than 10 per cent. of carbon monoxide, water-gas has come into common use, and has brought at least 1,200 cases of poisoning in Massachusetts alone. Prof. Sedgwick advocates a return to coal-gas, which is still retained in many places.

THE TELEPHONE ON THE NERVES.

The ear-troubles of telephone users are attributed by Dr. Forster of Charlottenburg to the sharp crackling and other intermittent distracting noises, and not to any electrical or electromagnetic action. The elimination of these sounds is a problem for the telephone engineer. Herr Bahr of Charlottenburg has attempted a solution, and claims improvement by substituting for the iron diaphragm one of mica attached to an iron disc.

FALLING LEAVES.

The fall of leaves in autumn is a remarkably variable process, the foliage of oaks and beeches being slowly dropped during a period of weeks and even months, while some trees and shrubs become suddenly bare in a few days. A curious report is made by Prof. G. Kraus of a horse-chestnut and a maple in the Botanical Garden at Halle, Germany. Both trees were in full leaf when a frost of 20° F. came on the night of October 26-27, 1892, and when the sun rose at 8 o'clock a veritable shower began from each tree, the leaves dropping in a great stream. The fall stopped suddenly at the end of an hour from the horse-chestnut and in about half an hour from the maple. In the hour the horse-chestnut lost 87,500 leaves, weighing 135 pounds; and the half-hour fall from the maple was 61 pounds, or 16,618 leaves, at the average of 9.2 per second. The last leaf fell from the horse-chestnut on November 10th, the total fall from it from October 27th having been 276,900 leaves, weighing 445 pounds.

THE OVERHEAD MOON IS LARGEST.

The apparent enlargement of the sun and the full moon when near the horizon has been explained as an optical illusion, due probably to some consideration of distance in comparing the heavenly bodies with terrestrial objects in the same field of view. Another suggestion has been that the atmosphere really has a magnifying effect, and to test this theory photographs have been lately made at Flammarion's observatory by Quénisset, of comet fame. Pictures of the sun were taken at two-minute intervals and an exposure of two hours showed the moon as a long streak of light. There was no enlargement near the horizon, but instead the lessened light caused a slight diminution in apparent size.

NON-POISONOUS PAINTS.

Zirconium compounds as non-poisonous white pigments are the subject of a German patent. The oxide, silicate, basic carbonate, phosphate and basic sulphite of zirconium have a good white colour, mix well with the usual vehicles, and are claimed to yield paints of good covering power and durability. They retain their brightness, all but those made from the carbonate resist the action of acids and alkalies, and sulphuretted hydrogen does not affect them.

PERCEPTION OF TASTE.

In tests of the sensitiveness of taste, Dr. Glotzbach, a German, has found that a solution of 0.000,115 per cent. in water is the weakest that the tongue can detect. In dilution to this degree sulphuric acid and hydrogen sulphide could be still recognized. Cupric sulphate could be tasted when forming only 0.00007 per cent. of the solution. Common salt could be traced in proportion as small as 0.015, and even less was necessary of calcium

THE BLOOD is the LIFE of the FLESH

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills—What they are and what they do. Their Four Principal Ingredients.

It is an established fact that all diseases spring from one source, namely: Impurity of the Blood. Therefore our strength, health, and life depend upon the vital fluid. When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted, and diseased, thus causing pains, sickness, and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted; and if Nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humours, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will be extinguished. How important, then, that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open, and if assistance is necessary to have at hand that invaluable remedy, Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountain cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man.

One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a SUDORIFIC, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within.

The second is a plant which is an EXPECTORANT that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus in a soothing manner performs its duty by throwing off the phlegm and other humours from the lungs by copious spitting.

The third is a DIURETIC, which gives ease and double strength to the Kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passages, and which could not have been discharged in any other way.

The fourth is a CATHARTIC, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood, and the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets are thus taken up and conveyed off in large quantities by the bowels.

From the foregoing it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find the way to every part, and completely root out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain are driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes pure and clean.

Dr. Morse's INDIAN ROOT PILLS are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

FOR SALE BY WATKINS LTD., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS, AND CHEMISTS AND STORES GENERALLY. AT 60 CENTS PER BOTTLE, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., LTD., SOLE PROPRIETORS, 21 FARRINGDON AVENUE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

They do not Weaken. They do not Sicken. They do not Gripe.

sulphate, ferric chloride, and ferrous sulphate. With 0.12 per cent. of sugar, water was distinctly sweet, the sweetness being still perceptible in a solution of half of this strength. Sodium nitrate, potassium nitrate and calcium nitrate affected the taste about the same as cane sugar, and the same proved to be true of sodium nitrite, magnesium sulphate and sodium sulphate.

METALLIC THORIUM.

Next to the metallic radium isolated by Madame Curie, the metallic thorium obtained by E. Chauvetin is perhaps the most important radioactive substance. Thorium chloride reduced with lithium in an exhausted tube made of nickel gave an alloy of nickel and thorium, but the nickel was so difficult to separate that an iron tube was substituted for that of nickel, and pure sodium was used as reducing agent. This gave thorium with a purity of 98 per cent., the impurity being probably a hydrated thorium oxide. This thorium is black, and does not oxidize in air or in oxygen at ordinary pressure, but is attacked by oxygen under 2.5 atmospheres. Though only slowly reacted upon by chlorine gas, thorium burned brilliantly in fused potassium chloride.

A TEST OF WILD LAND.

The grass of the Great Plains of the United States has been found by the Bureau of Plant Industry to vary greatly with the character of the soil and of the water supply. The three regions of short-grass, wire-grass and bunch-grass are recognized. The first thrives in good years but fails with insufficient water, the last resists drought but has low nutritive value, and the wire-grass of intermediate qualities is most reliable, and marks the land most favourable for cultivation.

SHOPPING BY POST

A boon to those at a distance.

It is impossible for those living in distant towns and villages to get everything required at the local stores, and we therefore will be pleased to send our illustrated catalogue, confident that we are meeting a real want. The catalogue shows all that is necessary for travel or residency in foreign parts, and our stock is always replete with the latest London styles.

Frame Hats, in Drab, Brown, slate or Black, from 2/- Tunic Shirts, Soft or Dressed Fronts and Collars, from 2/- Falding Parascans, Fine Mesh, from 1/- Tread, Serge, or Twilled Suits, ready to wear, from 21/- Gentlemen's Suits, Close Kit or Box Calf, Black or Tan, from 21/- Portage Extra on all the above Goods.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Write at once for Catalogue No. (69). Send Post Free on request.

A. & W. PATERSON, General Warehousemen, Sole Proprietors, 86-90, Glassford Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

ESTABLISHED 1820

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE Very palatable.

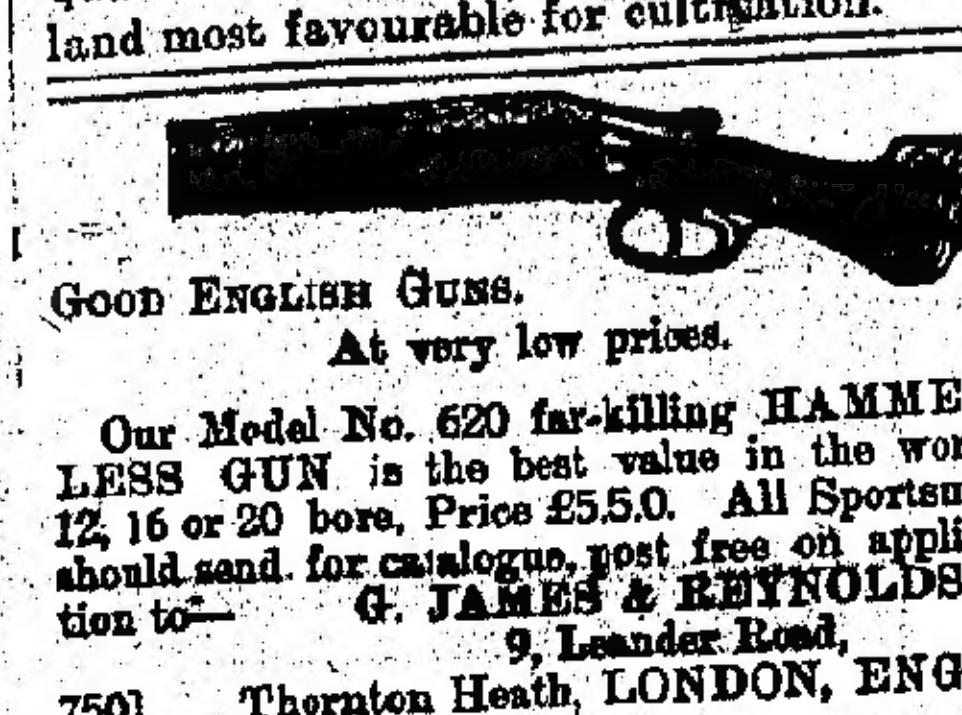
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anaemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

Dose: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial, purely and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

162 AGENTS: CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., HONGKONG.



Good English Gun.

At very low prices.

Our Model No. 620 far-shooting HAMMERLESS GUN is the best value in the world. 12, 16 or 20 bore, Price £5.50. All Sportsmen should send for catalogue, post free on application to—
G. JAMES & REYNOLDS, 9, Leander Road,
750 Thornton Heath, LONDON, ENGL.

The Great Channel Swim



Burgess' Endurance and Vitality—

It is the big success, the great deed itself, that proves the wisdom of Burgess in employing Phosferine to provide the endurance and energy which enabled him to swim the Channel. To Phosferine the mighty Yorkshireman owes it that he has achieved more than any other living man, for on this historic occasion he used Phosferine to prepare for his daring and thrilling 23 hours swim! Comparing his triumph with his previous failures, Burgess declares that the unlimited nerve force derived from Phosferine furnished the endurance to finish his swim successfully this time. Obviously Phosferine was the making of Burgess' great deed, and alike with other innumerable victors who have achieved renown by the invigorating aid of Phosferine, he frankly declares that Phosferine alone provides the force and vitality necessary for continuous mental and physical exertion.

How he made success sure.

Mr. T. W. Burgess, 30, Dover Road, Walmer, Deal, writes:—"I am very pleased to place on record my keen appreciation of Phosferine as a nerve and muscle tonic of the highest order. I have proved from experience the unfailing efficacy of this admirable remedy, and in preparing for this special demand upon my energies, it has been of incalculable benefit to me, and its recuperative effects immediately after my successful Channel Swim were excellent. In sustaining and strengthening properties are very marked, and for nervous breakdown and feats of physical endurance I consider Phosferine is indispensable."

Sept. 7, 1911.

PHOSFERINE
THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Backache
Inflammation	Motoricity Weakness	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Gout
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family
H.M. the Queen of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 1/1, 2/- & 4/- Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/6 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1 size.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & VAKSOU'S, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

861

MONTSERRAT

A simple kindly flavour, gently stimulating the healthy processes of the body, is characteristic of Montserrat Lime Juice. Made only from fine cultivated limes. It is the most natural and perfect drink for constant use in hot weather.

Supplied in two forms:
Unsweetened, i.e., Pure Lime Juice. Sweetened, i.e., Lime Juice Cordial.
Sold by all leading Stereoketers.

931.2

TO BE SURE—the Teeth are so important that it would be a pity to neglect them—especially when you can clean them so well and so easily with

Calvert's
TOOTH POWDER

Your local dealer stocks and sells it.
Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

470

THE CONVENT ON THE DUNES.

BY
KATHARINE TYNAN.

(Author of "The Way of a Maid," "A Daughter of the Fields," etc.)

The fishing village was scattered over the high ground as you come up from the sea. On the cliffs between the sea and the dunes were the Chalets which come alive every July for the Season and were dead and shuttered all the rest of the year. Except in the case of one or two who lived in their chalets all the year round and endured the buffeting of the winter storms, the assaults of the sea and the desolation of winter.

Such a one was M. Meelsoom, who being interviewed by Lydia Preston resolved himself into plain Mr. Milson. He was a lean, grey man, with a haggard expression and a young wife who openly flattered him. Lydia was sorry for the man from the beginning of the interview when she was introduced to Madame Meelsoom,—a black-eyed French woman, with a contemptuous way of brushing away her English husband's opinions. Lydia was a marine painter. She wanted to study the fisher folk as they lived through the hardships of the winter. Pity for him made her a lodger at Villa Hélène Marie, though she was not prepossessed by the French wife, and the Villa itself was frowzy. Plainly M. Meelsoom longed for the society of one of his own race and speech.

She had not been long at Villa Hélène Marie before she discovered that Monsieur was a gentleman with a past. He had at some time been an officer in an English Cavalry regiment. What dreary waste lay between that and Villa Hélène Marie where he did much of the housework and worked in the shabby garden to raise a few vegetables for the home. Lydia could only conjecture. Being a philosopher and something of a student of life she had not the usual prejudices to be shocked. "Poor old black sheep!" she thought to herself and felt sorry for the gentleman that died hard in Monsieur. He really had excellent manners still.

Presently making friends with the fisher-folk she discovered that Monsieur was in no very great odour in St. Michel. Perhaps in revenge for being disowned by his own order he was Radical, Socialist, anti-Clerical. In St. Michel these things were yet anathema; and the fisher-folk as they passed Monsieur looked askance if they did not give more forcible expression to their feelings. He lived in a curious loneliness, the poor black sheep. Lydia was sorry for him, while acknowledging that doubtless he had no more than his deserts.

Inland, a mile or so across the dunes, lay an old walled town. It had a history this old town that had grown up about the walls of a convent equally famous with the town. The Convent was empty, now, sequestered to the Government. Visiting the old walled town there were so many subjects to paint that Lydia almost forgot that she was marine painter. She had often glanced curiously at the forty foot high wall that enclosed the Convent. The mere size of the Convent compelled wonder and interest. It was gigantic, enormous. The town merely crawled up to its walls. There was something suggestive of a great medieval fortress in those forty foot buttressed walls. It only needed a tal of mural paintings in the chapel to make Lydia curious to see it.

Monsieur would do anything for Lydia. He professed a respectful admiration for her brains as well as her beauty. He lifted his hands in amazement at such beauty, such brains, such accomplishments should be still unmet. To be sure she was of the order of Amazons. The Amazons were cruel to their lovers. Lydia tolerated Monsieur's compliments. She had a fresh young heart of pity for the worsted, even disgraced in the battle of life: and Monsieur retained enough of the gentleman to enable her to forget his probable iniquities while they talked together. The man had education as well as breeding. He was a copious and easy talker. He had known most of the interesting people of his time. A thousand, thousand pities, thought Lydia that the malignant fairy had been able to ship into his cradle the one thing that nullified the rest.

The merest hint on Lydia's part that she desired to explore the old Convent in the walled town, and he was all agog to further her desire. He himself had never seen the Convent. He hinted scandalous things of its history which Lydia passed by in wide-eyed disdain. She hardly needed to be informed that before Monsieur became *l'heure pensante* he had been of the old religion. His very bitterness would have made her aware of the fact, she being a person of fine intuitions.

The thing would be easily accomplished through the radical Maire, one of the few persons who seemed to be civil to Monsieur. There came a day when the thing was to be accomplished. Lydia dressed herself simply in a frock of lace. It must be something she could send to the wash-tub, for the place, immensely old and unoccupied these two or three years back, would be full of dust and cobwebs.

They were sent from pillar to post in search of the Convent keys. When they had all given up hope, they received them at last from a young Frenchman, the entresol of whose house overlooked such a brilliant garden as one could never have hoped to find in the dingy and crumbling town. He looked open-eyed admiration at Lydia as had every man she had met in the street. The lilac gown became her clear skin and wholesome colour: she walked with an air of graceful strength. She had heavy dark hair twisted in splendid coils at the back of her head. Her blue eyes repeated the lilac of the gown. The Frenchman could hardly forbear a compliment as he scowled at Monsieur, being of the Clerical party and so an antagonist. He walked with them to the Chaplain's house of the Convent by which they were to enter. He could not give them the keys, he explained, as another gentleman wished to see the Convent the same afternoon. He would let them in, retaining the keys.

He talked volubly to Lydia as they walked along side by side. He hardly noticed Monsieur. Did Mademoiselle understand then the magnitude of the Convent? It was of a size enormous. It covered so many hectares of land. Himself he had been told that the passages of the Convent covered without doubt three miles. Mademoiselle must take care, he warned her, that she did not lose her way in the Convent.

She hardly took it for serious. He parted with them at the door of the Chaplain's house, explaining to them how it could be opened from the inside but not from without except by using the key. When they left they were to slam the door to, behind them, taking care that the lock clicked. So! He lifted his hat to Lydia pointedly ignoring Monsieur, and went out into the sunny street banging the door after him. The lock clicked. The echo of the closed door seemed to reverberate through miles of emptiness.

The Chaplain's house was shuttered so that they found themselves in almost complete darkness. There was a little of papers and straw near their feet. A musty and decomposing odour was in the air. They were glad to hurry through the darkness and litter of unseen things and escape into the Chaplain's garden, once beautiful but now overgrown—a desolate Calvary in the middle of it with a bush of heavy white roses creeping against it as though they prayed deliverance from the weeds that were strangling them.

They found their way through what was almost a thicket. Before them rose the high wall of the Convent, blank on this side. An open door led into the interior. There was a long stone passage before them, dimly lit. It ended in a broken door, the door of enclosure at which the nuns had made a formal resistance before their expulsion.

They went from one passage to another. They seemed endless. The place was very dim, for the low windows were curtained with cobwebs which swung from the groined roof above their heads. There was dust under their feet, soft dust that slipped and moved. Once a rat scurried before them with a squeal.

There were innumerable doors. Sometimes they led into low, vaulted rooms. Again they led to other passages which took them away from the main one. The air was very stuffy, full of close mephitic vapours. They were glad to emerge presently into a cloister that ran round four sides of an over-grown garden.

By a door which they unbolted they found their way into the garden and drew deep breaths. The high Convent walls with their many windows rose high above them. The garden was in a well, yet one could breathe here. In the long shut-up Convent centuries old, there was some nameless oppression in the air which forbade their breathing.

In the cloisters they opened here and there with some difficulty a cobwebby window and let the air such as it was enter. Under their feet were the graves and brasses of the nuns some of them dating six hundred years back. The fierce afternoon sun was outside. Here, where it never penetrated, the light was cold, obscured by dust and cobwebs. It was a vault like place.

"Let us get upstairs!" said Monsieur with a shiver.

Lidia glanced at him. He was looking pinched and cold; his face had darkly shadowed blue shadows. Perhaps it was the light.

She looked up unwillingly. She had often glanced curiously at the forty foot high wall that enclosed the Convent. The mere size of the Convent compelled wonder and interest.

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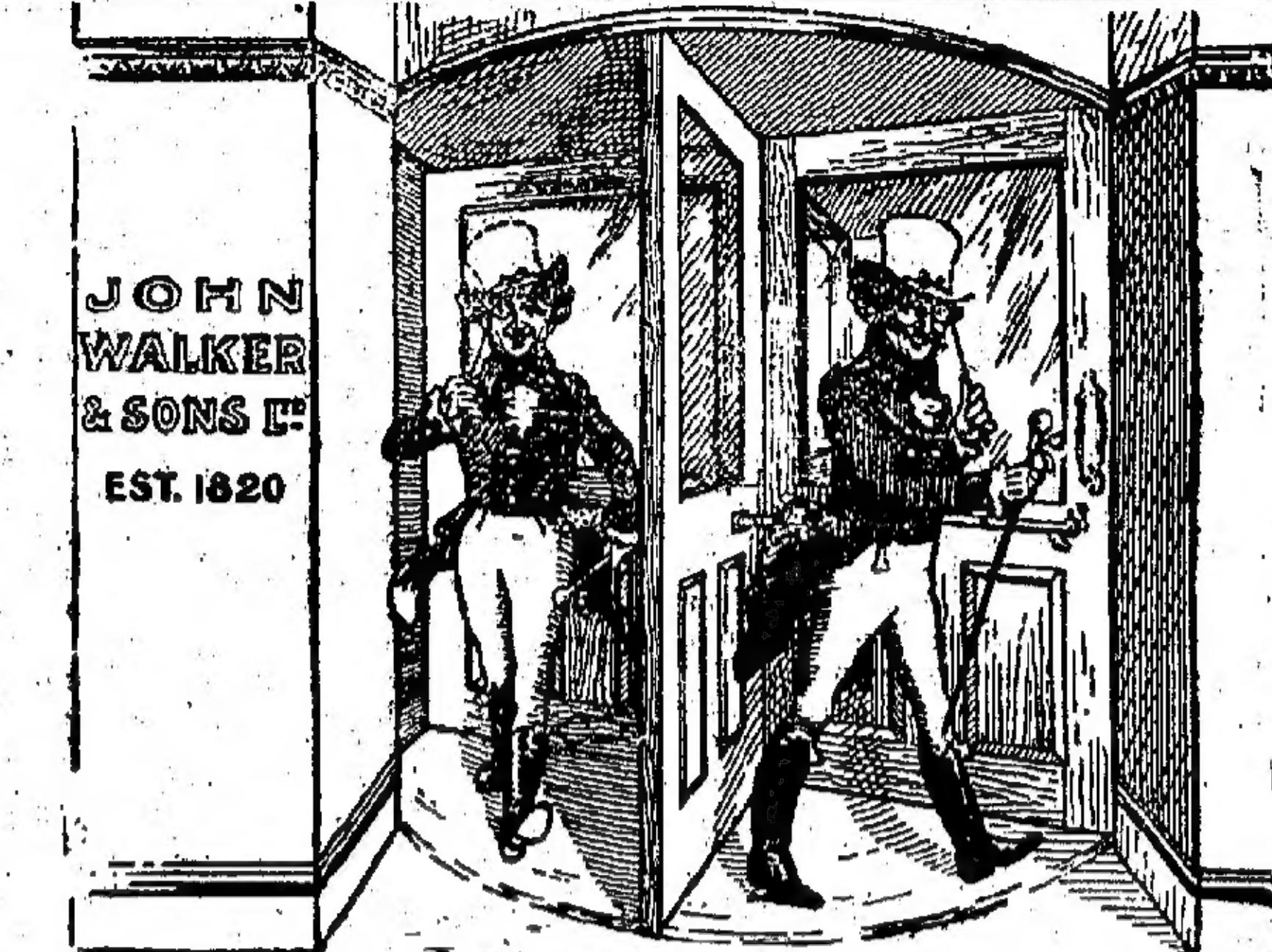
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POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, &c., should at

once realize that outward application, such

as lotions, ointments so-called balms, &c., though they may give relief for the time

being, DO NOT CURE. The trouble lies

deeper in the blood. These complaints are

the result of clogging impurities in the blood

and so

CAN BE CURED
ONLY BY PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

For cleansing the blood of all impurities, from whatever cause arising, there is no other medicine just as good as Clarke's Blood Mixture—that's why in thousands of cases of skin and blood diseases it has effected truly remarkable cures where all other treatments have failed.

The Editor of the "FAMILY DOCTOR,"

London's popular medical weekly, writes:

"We have seen hosts of letters bearing

</

THE CONVENT ON THE DUNES.

BY

KATHARINE TYNAN.
Author of "The Way of a Maid," "A Daughter of the Fields," etc.

(Continued from Page 7.)

"Don't leave me," he panted. "I should die with fear . . . in this place. What on earth induced me to come. We are . . . lost. We shall spend the night . . . here. My God! I shivered them . . . the old nuns. I never believed it . . . though I said it. You won't leave me?"

"I shan't leave you. Don't be afraid. We shall try again, as soon as we are better. Someone will come to look for us."

"No one will come . . . he said. "Only Dupont knows. Dupont would think it . . . a jest . . . to shut me in the old . . . rattrap . . . all night. With the terror behind and the lit streets before they paused a second.

"You'll let me see you again?" said Roger Leslie. "This thing has made us friends, hasn't it?"

"Oh, yes," said Lydia. "You don't even know my name now yours. I am Lydia Preston, an artist by profession. I've been staying for the last year at the pension of—that poor man—" she shuddered with a quick look backward. "They call him M. Meelsoom here. I believe he is English; or half English—the name Wilson."

"Thank you, I am Roger Leslie, a captain in the Royal Field Artillery. I've been studying the French soldiers' ways in my holiday. Fine fellows the men, not so smart as our Tommies, but fine specimens. I was going on to Paris to-morrow. Now I'll stay and look after you—you'll go home, I suppose?"

"Yes—I shall go home. I shan't want to stay in St. Michel after this." He stayed by her—saw her through the necessary horror of the inquest—waited while she made her arrangements; finally discovered that he needn't go to Paris after all, and travelled home with her.

After all, as he said later, a fitting like that established a bond. It was not likely that they should not fall in love with each other. He always said that he fell in love with his wife at the moment she flung herself so frantically into his arms. And she? Well, perhaps she confessed to him that no man could ever be quite the same to her as the one who gave her such warm comfort and shelter 'at the most terrible moment of her life.'

The Convent is now razed to the ground. No one can ever again be lost in its mazes. But Mr. Roger Leslie has always a curious horror of old crumbling places and—resolutely refused to explore such.

Her husband thinks she should bless the old Convent as he does, for bringing them together; but as she does not like talking about it, he forbears from arguing out the point.

NO SECRET ABOUT IT.

A FREEMASON'S EXPLANATION.

Secretary of Lodge 1034 S. C. "La Perle del Oriente," and holding a responsible position in the Survey Department of the Government Service, Mr. F. Alvaro Madrid is a well-known and popular man in Manila. It is now some years since Mr. Madrid fell victim to smallpox and he makes no secret of the fact that to Dr. Williams' pink pills he owes his restoration from the extreme state of nervous debility which resulted.

"Thanks to my physician and nurses, the smallpox, which I had in its severest form, did not prove fatal," he says, "but I left the hospital broken in body and nerve, a mere shadow of my former self. Under medical advice I took such tonics and foods as were best calculated to restore me to health and strength, but my digestion was in such a weak state that I could not retain nourishment, and headaches, neuralgia and symptoms of acute nervousness appeared."

"I remained in a terribly emaciated condition for many months, in fact was a physical wreck, when I chanced to read in the "Manila Times" an account of a man whose symptoms resembled mine having been cured by Dr. Williams' pink pills. Convinced by this statement that these pills ought to do the same for me, I obtained a supply and commenced to take them."

"This was the beginning of my restoration to health, for from that date my digestion improved, and with the nourishment I was thus enabled to get from my food my strength returned, until the headaches, neuralgia, and other nervous symptoms became things of the past and I found myself perfectly well."

It is not only the most perfect restorative for invalids that Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people have gained their world-wide reputation, but as a remedy for all maladies arising from impure weak blood or nerve debility. Among the disorders they have cured are anaemia, malaria, indigestion, rheumatism, and the ailments of the weaker sex. Of dealers, and post free from the Dr. Williams' medicine Co., 34 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH

Is of the greatest importance to everyone for the sake of health and appearance.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Thoroughly Cleanses the Teeth from all Impurities, Whitens and Preserves them, Eradicates the Formation of Tartar, Prevents and Arrests Decay, and gives a Pleasant Fragrance to the Breath.

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No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong;

Hongkong, 10th August, 1911.

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They contain every merit that the Remington has always had, and every merit that any writing machine has ever had.

They contain, in addition, new and fundamental improvements that no typewriter has ever had; among them the FIRST COLUMN SELECTOR, the FIRST BUILT-IN TABULATOR and the FIRST KEY-SET TABULATOR. These improvements are the latest contributions to typewriter progress, and they are Remington contributions—every one.

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N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1912. [720]

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MANCHURIA	27,000	TUESDAY, 30th April, at 1 P.M.	
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MONGOLIA	27,000	TUESDAY, 21st May, at 1 P.M.	
PERSIA	3,000	TUESDAY, 11th June, at 1 P.M.	
KOREA	16,000	TUESDAY, 18th June, at 1 P.M.	
SIBERIA	16,000	TUESDAY, 2nd July, at 1 P.M.	
CHIN	10,200	TUESDAY, 9th July, at 1 P.M.	
MANCHURIA	27,000	TUESDAY, 16th July, at 1 P.M.	

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 27th APRIL, 1912.

8 a.m. "HONAM." | 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN."

10 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN." | 5 p.m. "KINSHAN."

SUNDAY, 28th APRIL, 1912.

10 p.m. "FATSHAN." | 4 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN."

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI," Tons 1651. | S.S. "SUI AN," Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 28th APRIL.

The Company's Steamship

"SUI AN,"

Will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. Departure from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday, leaving at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This Steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOLSANG," 457 tons. | S.S. "HOL-SANG," 457 tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAIMAN," 588 tons, and S.S. "NANNING," 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 3.30 a.m.

Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUL." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Offices of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [143]

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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STREAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA.	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA.
ST. ALBANS	Sat, 27th April, Noon.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars apply to

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AND

S.S. NIPPON MARU ... 11,000 tons. (INTERMEDIATE.)

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61



PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	PORT	SAILING DATE
BUBI	4000	S. A. Croby	Manila, Mangarin, Ililo and Cebu	On 1st May, 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Mangarin, Ililo and Cebu	On 10th May, 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passengers, apply to SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., General Managers, PHILIPPINES S.S. CO. [13]

A CHINESE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST HONOURED.

To honour the Rev. Father Andrew Leong on the occasion of the golden jubilee of his priesthood, a solemn mass was celebrated at the Roman Cathedral, Hongkong, on Thursday.

The Church was beautifully decorated with festoons and pot flowers. The Rev. Father Leong celebrated solemn mass with the assistance of Bishop Pozzani, the local European and Chinese Clergy.

H.E. Mr. Claud Severn, accompanied by Captain Simpson, kindly assisted at the service. He was conducted to his reserved seat by Rev. Father Spade and Chev. Tse Yat. The pupils of St. Joseph's College headed by their teachers and the Rev. Brother Director presented also an illuminated address of congratulation to which Father Leong replied thanking them and expressing the hope that all though not yet Christians would study the Catholic religion which brought civilization to Europe and would also ennoble China and teach her sons how to be happy in this world and in the next.

The Chinese Catholic Union gave a luncheon at which the following toasts were proposed by the President, Chev. Tse Yat:—His Holiness the Pope, His Majesty King George V., The Republic of China, and Father A. Leong. Mr. Lau Po proposed the toast of His Lordship the Bishop and said:—

My Lord and Gentlemen—I have been honoured by the Chinese Catholic Community of Hongkong to say a

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ASSAYE, British str., 4,350, G. W. Cockman, R.N.E., 26th April—Shanghai 23rd April, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
CHENGANG, British str., 26th April—Canton.
H.M.S. MONMOUTH, British cruiser, 22,000, Bartell, 25th April—Colombo.
HAIFUEN, British str., 611, Stewart, 29th April—Swatow 29th April, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
HANOI, French str., 1,200, G. Bouhier, 26th April—Pakho 24th April, General—A. R. Marti.
HUNAN, British str., 1,200, J. Speed, 26th April—Newchwang 20th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KIUKIANG, British str., 25th April—Canton.
KUMSANG, British str., 2,077, F. Wheeler, 26th April—Singapore 26th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KWONGRANG, British str., 26th April—Canton.
MATILDE, German str., 831, Chr. Uderup, 26th April—Hoitow 25th April, Rice and General—Jensen & Co.
SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,119, K. Sakawa, 26th April—Swatow 25th April, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
TAMING, British str., 1,350, G. H. Pennefather, 26th April—Manila 23rd April, Sugar and General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES,
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
April 26th.

ASSAYE, British str., for Europe, etc.
E. F. FERDINAND, Austrian str., for Shai.
JOHANN, German str., for Hoitow.
KUOKIANG, British str., for Tsin-tau.
LOONGANG, British str., for Manil.
NAMSANG, British str., for Straits.
QUINTA, German str., for Swatow.
SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., for Canton.
ST. ALIANS, British str., for Timor.
WALTON HALL, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.
April 26th.

HAIYANG, British str., for Swatow.
ISCHIA, Italian str., for Straits.
M. JESEN, German str., for Swatow.
RAJAHURI, German str., for Swatow.
SINGAN, British str., for Haiphong.
TJILWONG, Dutch str., for Batavia.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.

Per *Makildey*, from Hoitow, Mr. Bartie.
Per *Hami*, from Pakhoi, etc., Dr. and Mrs. Abbottoni, Mr. Rouzeed and Mr. Reis.
Per *Haiman*, from Swatow, Miss M. O. Porter, Miss F. O. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Bescombe.
Per *Assaye*, from Hongkong, from Shanghai, Mrs. H. E. Kimpton and child, Mr. P. J. Johnson, Mr. J. A. D. Noble, Mr. J. Kerfoot, Mr. L. Halle, Mr. G. E. Flanagan, Mr. and Mrs. Bovis, Capt. W. F. Tyler, Mr. W. T. Elliott, Mr. W. Grossjohann, Mr. H. G. Curran, Mr. J. J. Walsh, Mr. T. Freeborn, Mr. Rivers, Mr. G. W. Skelton and Mr. A. E. Martin.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Haiman* reports: Fresh to strong E.N.E. wind, overcast.
The British str. *Taming* reports: Light variable breeze smooth sea till approaching the coast; thence moderate N.E. breeze overcast slight sea.
The British str. *Huan* reports: From N.E. Promontory to Hien-han Islands dense fog slight southerly winds, thence to Okau Islands moderate N.W. wind and passing for banks, Ockus to Hongkong moderate to fresh N.E. to E.N.E. winds, overcast and drizzling rain and heavy wind.

The British str. *Kumsang* reports: On way from Hongkong to Singapore, March 26th, at 10 a.m., a Chinese passenger jumped overboard. The steamer was stopped and turned round and after steaming back over course for 45 minutes observed man swimming in sea. Lowered a boat and sent her away in charge of 2d officer and picked man up.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Coblenz* left Yap on the 25th April, at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 3rd May.

The H.A.L. str. *Andalusia* left Singapore on the 25th April, a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 1st May, a.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Nikko Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 25th April, and is expected here on the 8th May.

The str. *Rubi* left Manila on the 26th April, a.m., and is due here on or about 28th April, p.m.

The A.L. str. *China* left Shanghai for this port on the 25th April, and will arrive here on the 29th April, a.m.

The T.K.K. str. *Chiu Maru* will be despatched from Hongkong for San Francisco, via Keelung, etc., on the 7th May, at noon.

The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru* sailed from Honolulu on the 23rd April for Hongkong, and is expected to arrive at this port on the 14th May.

The T.K.K. str. *Tenyo Maru* sailed from San Francisco on the 24th April for Hongkong, and is expected to arrive at this port on the 25th May.

The T.K.K. str. *Shinjo Maru* sailed from Yokohama on the 20th April for San Francisco.

The T.K.K. str. *Hongkong Maru* sailing from Callao on the 27th inst. for Hongkong, and is expected to arrive at this port on the 14th May.

The T.K.K. str. *Kyo Maru* sailed from Arica on the 29th April for Valparaiso and Coronel.

The T.K.K. str. *Bujo Maru* sailed from Yokohama on the 23rd April for South America via Honolulu and Mexico.

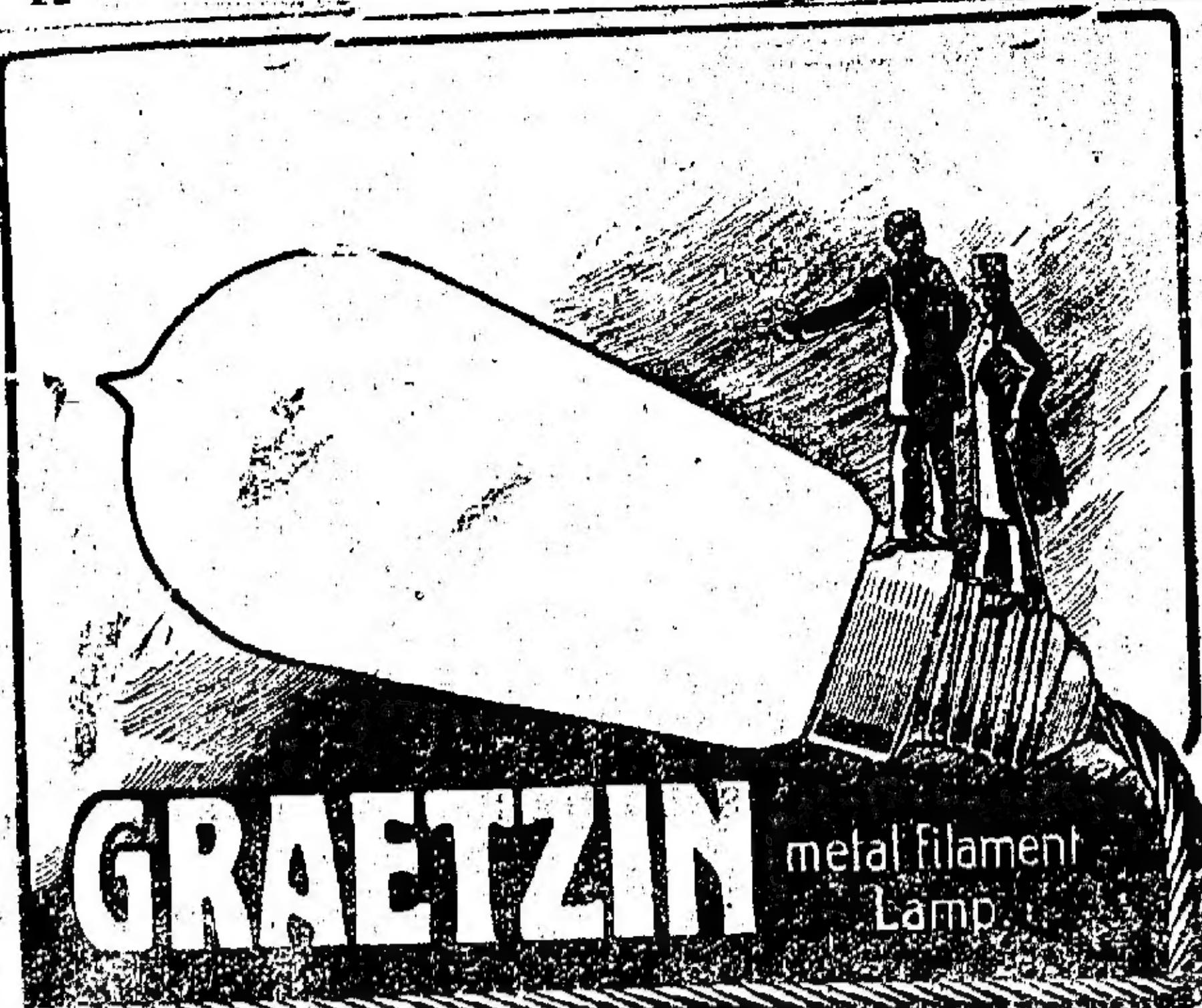
VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To secure the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k", those between Hongkong "l", midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m", and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier 3. From Stake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point

DESTINATION.	VEHICLE'S NAME.	FLAG & BIG.	CREW.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ASSAYE	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Cockman, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	F. E. Andrews, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 1st May, at 10 A.M.
LONDON	GLENFARG	Brit. str.	—	W. L. Hartnell	SHAWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 5th May.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	G. C. Candy	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 19th May.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	MONTSERRAT	Brit. str.	—	G. D. Ahlers	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 4th May.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	ABACIA	Ger. str.	—	Gronau	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 1st May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	C. FRED, LAEISZ	Ger. str.	—	Leemering	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 12th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	—	Solmer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 7th June.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	HITACHI MARU	Ger. str.	—	T. Yamawaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	SIBTHONIA	Ger. str.	—	Kotake	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 30th Inst.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	PANAMA MARU	Ger. str.	—	K. Asakawa	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 1st May, at 1 P.M.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	SADO MARU	Ger. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 7th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	—	SANDER, WHEELER & CO.	On 1st May, at Daylight.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	MATOFPO	Aus. str.	—	Dormand	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 19th May, at 6 P.M.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	W. Davison	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	About 15th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	2 m.	W. W. Greene	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 11th May, at 6 P.M.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	MANCHESTER	Am. str.	—	—	TOYO KAREN KAISHA	On 1st May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	CHITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 14th May, at 1 P.M.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	NILE	Am. str.	—	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 20th Inst., at 1 P.M.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	ST. ALBANS	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th Inst., at Noon.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	GUTHRIE	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 4th May, at 4 P.M.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	COBLENZ	Am. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th May, at 9 A.M.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	MINNEAPOLIS	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 6th May, at Noon.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	FAZILKA	Ger. str.	—	—	—	On 9th May, at Noon.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	YOTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	About 3rd May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KAREN KAISHA	On 9th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	KUMSANG	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 8th May, at Noon.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	TIEN TSIN	Brit. str.	—	—	FOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 7th June, at Noon.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	WU HSING	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	Quick despatch.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	ANDALUSIA	Brit. str.	—	J. B. Harris	TO-MORROW, AT NOON.	To-morrow, at Noon.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	CHENAN	Brit. str.	—	—	TO-MORROW, AT MIDNIGHT.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	BUSELOW	Brit. str.	—	—	TO-MORROW, AT DAYLIGHT.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	KIRIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	ON 30TH INST., AT NOON.	On 30th Inst., at Noon.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	LYMAN	Aus. str.	—	—	ON 1ST MAY, AT 6 P.M.	On 1st May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	BOMAY MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	ABOUT 2ND MAY.	About 2nd May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	STETIA	Brit. str.	—	—	ABOUT 3RD MAY.	About 3rd May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	DEVANNA	Swed. str.	—	—	ABOUT 4TH MAY.	About 4th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	CEYLON	Brit. str.	—	—	ABOUT 5TH MAY.	About 5th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	MONTGOMERIE	Brit. str.	—	—	ABOUT 6TH MAY.	About 6th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	ABOUT 7TH MAY.	About 7th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	TIEMAH	Dut. str.	—	—	ABOUT 8TH MAY.	About 8th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	SOUHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	ABOUT 9TH MAY.	About 9th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	ABOUT 10TH MAY.	About 10th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	—	—	ABOUT 11TH MAY.	About 11th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	HAICHING	Brit. str.	—	—	ABOUT 12TH MAY.	About 12th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	HUNAN	Brit. str.	—	—	ABOUT 13TH MAY.	About 13th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	HAITAN	Brit. str.	—	—	ABOUT 14TH MAY.	About 14th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	HAITANG	Brit. str.	—	—	ABOUT 15TH MAY.	About 15th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	ABOUT 16TH MAY.	About 16th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	KLEIST	Ger. str.	—	—	ABOUT 17TH MAY.	About 17th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	TAMING	Brit. str.	—	—	ABOUT 18TH MAY.	About 18th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	BUBE	Am. str.	—	—	ABOUT 19TH MAY.	About 19th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	ABOUT 20TH MAY.	About 20th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	ZAFIRO	Am. str.	—	—	ABOUT 21ST MAY.	About 21st May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	TIJEBODA	Dut. str.	—	—	ABOUT 22ND MAY.	About 22nd May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	TONA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	ABOUT 23RD MAY.	About 23rd May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	NAMANG	Brit. str.	—	—	ABOUT 24TH MAY.	About 24th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	MUTTERA	Brit. str.	—	—	ABOUT 25TH MAY.	About 25th May.
HAYE, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	TOTOMI MARU	Jap. str.	—			



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Large Stock due here in about a fortnight:

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Hongkong, 26th April, 1912. [48-19]

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WEISS'S MOUTH ORGANS
ARE THE BEST!**

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.**

Hongkong, 26th April, 1912. [48-21]



Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China
Hugo C.A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1912. [48-22]

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid Letters and Post Cards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.

Letters for this route should be superscribed via SIBERIA.

The Parcel Post system to the following places in China is for the present suspended: Hupeh, Hunan and Tengyueh.

The Sado Maru, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-morrow.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hoihow, Haiphong and Pakhoi		Saturday, 27th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow		Saturday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Hoihow		Saturday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow		Saturday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Timor, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand		Saturday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe		Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Strait, and India, via Calcutta		Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
STRATAS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT and EUROPE via BRINDISI		Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Late Letters 11.00 to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents)		Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents)		Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)		Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippines Islands...		Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Macao...		Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin		Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China		Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)		Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amy and Formosa		Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Macao...		Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Strait and Burmah		Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Weihaiwei and Chafoo		Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China		Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe		Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT and EUROPE via NAPLES (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, CANADA, and SOUTH AMERICA via SAN FRANCISCO (EUROPE, VIA SIBERIA)

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Canada and Tacoma

Macao

FOR	PER	DATE
Haimun, Daifun, Moru		Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Sui Tai		Sunday, 28th, 11.15 P.M.
Mutua		Tuesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Chongching		Tuesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Wuching		Tuesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Kunming		Tuesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Kleist		Sunday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Haiyun		Sunday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Daijin, Moru		Sunday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Sui Tai		Sunday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Mutua		Tuesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Chongching		Tuesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Wuching		Tuesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Kunming		Tuesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Manchuria		Noon
Panama Maru		Tuesday, 30th, 11.00 P.M.
Sui Tai		Tuesday, 30th, 11.15 P.M.

COMMERCIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 26th.

On LONDON—	Telegraphic Transfer	1/11
	Bank Bills, on demand	1/11
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/1
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/1
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/1
	Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/1
On PARIS—		
	Bank Bills, on demand	252
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	252
On GERMANY—		
	On demand	204
On NEW YORK—		
	Bank Bills, on demand	481
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	491
On EBAY—		
	Telegraphic Transfer	148
	Bank, on demand	149
On CALCUTTA—		
	Telegraphic Transfer	148
	Bank, on demand	149
On SHANGHAI—		
	Bank, at sight	73
	Private, at 30 days' sight	73
	Bank, on demand	73
On YOKOHAMA—		
	On demand	98
On MANILA—		
	On demand	98
On SINGAPORE—		
	On demand	85
On BATAVIA—		
	On demand	113
On HAIPHONG—		
	On demand	13
On SAIGON—		
	On demand	13
On BANGKOK—		
	On demand	3100
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate		\$10.00
GOLD LIAR		100 fine, per tael
BAB SILVER		per oz.
		2748

SUBSIDARY COINS.

per cent	
Chinese	20 cents pieces... \$6.95 discount.
Chinese	10 " " 57.45 "
Hongkong	20 " " 6.47 "
Hongkong	10 " " 57.28 "

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

London Date Shanghai

April 6th. April 23rd.

April 10th. April 26th.

Bouton Rouge and Felucca

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES



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PROPRIETORS.
D.&J. Mc CALLUM. EDINBURGH.

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to the uninitiated,

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OSRAM."

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